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TO THE COTTON-LORDS.

ON THEIR PETITION TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE, PRAYING THAT ILLUSTRIOUS AND PURE ASSEMBLY TO TAKE MEASURES FOR CAUSING AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT, BY ENGLAND, OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE SPANISH COLONIES IN AMERICA: AND ALSO ON THE COMPLAINTS OF THE COTTON-LORDS AGAINST THE CORN BILL.

Kennington, 7th July, 1824.

MY LORDS,

SEIGNEURS of the Twist, sovereigns of the Spinning-Jenny, great yeomen of the Yarn, give me leave to approach you with some remarks on your Petition to that House which is so well worthy of receiving your prayers. It seems to have been made for you, and you for it. One of its last labours was to pass an act for amending an act passed in "the thirteenth year of his present Majesty." The King must be delighted

to find, that he has already reigned *thirteen years!* However, here is solid ground of confidence for you; for, if the great big House can make *four years* into *thirteen*, it really may make Catholics love the rulers of Ireland, and induce the Spaniards of America to set their king, and even their priests, at defiance, merely for the sake of having their carcasses covered with your cottons, with your *calicoes*, so "well worth the money, Ma'am! see, Ma'am, how *strong* they are!"

This affair of Spanish America is one, my Lords, of great importance, and worthy of strict attention, though you happen to be concerned in it. I shall, therefore, first give a history of your Petition, and then remark on the modesty and wisdom of the petitioners. Before I have done, I shall show what *the French Government* thinks on the subject.

Your Petition was presented to the Honourable Corps on the 21st of June, by that great "*ameliorator* of the penal code" (not the

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pheasant-egg code), SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. This famous document itself we have not been treated with a sight of (I wish some one would be so good as to send it me); but, the newspaper report makes SIR JAMES describe it. According to this description, you prayed the big House to adopt such measures as might lead to the recognition of the independence of Spanish America; it prayed the big House to take measures to cause an early and formal acknowledgment of the freedom and sovereignty of those colonies; and it told the big House, that your Lordships were surprised that the Government did not hold political intercourse with the colonies, seeing that it was making unremitting efforts to get a commercial connexion with those same colonies.

This was the description which SIR JAMMY gave of your Petition. The speech was made; it drew forth remarks from Mr. CANNING; remarks that no human being could make top or tail of; and there the thing ended, as far as the big House was concerned. Every man in England saw through the whole of the matter; clearly perceived the intention of the speeches on both sides. But, as we are now going to see, the

French Government saw through the matter too!

The Petition of your Lordships was presented on the 21st of June. On the 27th (only five clear days between), The ETOILE, a paper published at Paris, contained the following article, which is, in the view of every man of sense, of about a million times as much importance as your Petition. This article was as follows; and I beg your Lordships to read it attentively; for, in it, you may, I think, see the fate of good lots of your calicoes. I shall number the paragraphs of the article, because I may have to refer to them. I take this article from the English newspapers. In paragraph six, there is a part, it seems, left out. That part was not, I dare say, very complimentary to the operations of the THING. However, I must take it as I find it. It contains quite enough to sew up the wide-gaping mouths of your Lordships.

1. Paris, June 26. — We said month ago that England could not acknowledge the independence of South America, on account of the defeat of Bolivar in Peru, the anarchy prevailing every where, and the ridicule with which she would be covered, if, at the time of her recognising the independence of both parts

of America, Spain, as is probable, should get possession of them, and bring them again under her rule.

2. The SCENE which took place in Parliament *between Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Canning*, has not changed our opinion on this important question. The two orators *had evidently come to an understanding beforehand* as to the question, the answer, and the point of discussion; they both *played their parts well*, the Parliament *applauded*, the curtain fell, and the scene, for once, ended to *universal satisfaction*.

3. Let us examine what was said, leaving *enigmas* and *unintelligible phrases* to those who love them. In the former discussions on this affair, a pure and simple acknowledgment of right had always been spoken of. In the present one Sir J. Mackintosh fixes the sense of this recognition, which is reduced to very little—in short, to nothing. In effect, of what avail would it be to Bolivar to say to him, *you are independent*, if, at the same time, Spain were told, *you have a right to hang Bolivar if you catch him*. It is not in this manner that England understands the independence of other countries; and when it confines itself to so insignificant a protection, it is because *it is desired to content the Americans with subtleties*, instead of the real assistance of which they will soon have great need.

4. Mr. Canning has given us to understand, that if the independence

were acknowledged, it would be a *partial* recognition.—This is the first time the distinction has been made. We applaud the prudence of the English Minister. He sees, as we have already said, *that Peru, and soon Chili, will return to the power of the Royalists*; and Mr. Canning naturally does not wish to expose the English Government to the ridicule of a recognition which, according to its system, it would be necessary to withdraw on the morrow. We now see that Mr. Canning has no *hope but for the Republic of Colombia*. This is a singular defeat for the hopes he gave rise to when he announced to the world in Parliament that the *Spanish Americas were de facto independent*.

5. For the second time, Mr. Canning is *about to commit a great fault*. When the war with Spain was in question, he made such declarations to the Parliament, that it was believed England would take an active part with the Revolutionists. *He thought to strike terror*. Afterwards he *lavished his advice* on both parties; and at last, during the siege of Cadiz, in the latest moments of the existence of the Revolution, he *still offered his mediation*.

6. The course which Mr. Canning follows with Spain and her Americas is the same. At first independence *de facto*; it was believed that England would take active part for the Americans; he wished to create alarm; then came counsels to Spain

that she herself should declare the independence of her colonies; and at last he offers a mediation between the mother country and her transmarine possessions. It is impossible that this policy *should not have the same results* as that which was followed towards the Spanish Revolutionists; and Mr. Canning will write to Colonel Hamilton the same letter that he wrote to Sir William A'Court a few days before the surrender of Cadiz. In that letter he made the *amende honorable* as to the strength which he thought the Spanish revolution to possess, and announced that the other members of His Majesty's Council had better judged of the state of things than he had.

* * * * *

7. The only interest, the immediate interest (of England) is to trade with the Spanish colonies on paying moderate duties, as has long been done in Havannah, and the Philippine Islands. The English, French, and the other trading nations, by aiding the prosperity of these islands, have and still do carry on a brilliant traffic. The whole coast of Peru and Chili will soon be open to them, which will give an immense outlet to European manufactures. Later, indubitably, will come the liberty of trade with Mexico, and then all the most important commerce of America will be open; for the Terra Firma and Buenos Ayres will be in ruins for a long time to come.

8. If the other possessions enjoyed the same *de facto* independence so long as these two republics, they would also be ruined. And what trade could be carried on with countries wasted by so many years of anarchy? "*The too brilliant hopes*" which Mr. Canning warned his hearers against, are applicable to this fact. It is evident, then, even by his own admission, that the immediate interest of commerce, as well English as of other nations, is, *that the Spanish colonies should return to submission to the Peninsula*—that a tariff with moderate duties should be established by Spain, and that henceforward all nations should participate in an advantageous trade, without fearing piracy on sea or land.

9. We venture to predict that such will be the issue of so many discussions. The *energy* of the English Cabinet, and its *love of order and legitimacy*, may be displayed, and will be displayed—we cannot doubt it—once more *in favour of Spain*, of universally acknowledged principles of justice.

There, my Lords! There is the doom of your *strong* calicoes, so fit for hot countries and so richly worth the money! The **THING** cannot stir hand or foot to help you. The House of Bourbon knows, that the **THING** *cannot go to war*; and, it well knows, that, without being ready to go to war, the **THING** can do nothing towards effecting the independence

of the Spanish colonies. Look at paragraph 2. See how the French jeer your "*orator*." What! jeer the orator of the great Cotton-Lords, who have more "*free*" creatures than there are in all the colonies belonging to all the nations in the world! A *Frenchman*, a *parlez-vous*, laugh, actually laugh out, not only at the great cotton nobility, but at the big House along with them; and call it a *scene*, and talk about the *parts played* by the actors, and about the *curtain falling*, and about the *clapping* of the audience! Libellous *parlez-vous*! How dare you talk in this way! Do you not know that there is a law to *banish men for life*, if they utter any thing which has a TENDENCY to bring this big House into CONTEMPT! And yet you talk about *scenes* and *parts got up beforehand*, *questions and answers previously agreed on*, and a *curtain falling*; in short, you dare to represent a solemn proceeding like this House as being a *farce*. It is well for you that you are at Paria. If you were here you would soon be taught better manners.

My Lords, look at paragraph 3. There we are told, almost in so many words, that we *dare not draw the sword* for the colonies; that we have nothing but equivoca-

tions to offer them; that, if we declare them independent, we shall, at the same time, declare, that the King of Spain has a *right to consider them as still in a state of rebellion*. In short, my Lords, all these paragraphs contain matter well worthy of public attention. They sink your cottons ten per centum in value. But there is one passage (paragraph 5) worthy of particular notice. It is a short paragraph; but it is worth volumes of your Petitions and of Sir JAMMY'S orations. Here is, in this paragraph, a plain assertion, on the part of the French, that the hectoring speeches in Parliament, made just before the French marched into Spain, were "*intended to strike terror*." I said so at the time. But, it is good to know, that the French Government sees clearly the *real situation* of our THING; that, though, by means of bragging speeches and a lying press, the THING deceives a large part of us, it cannot deceive that Government, which has the power to *thwart* and to *tackle* it.

This very moment (morning of the 7th of July) the newspapers bring me an account of the counter-revolution of *Peru* and *Chili*. I beg you, then, my good Cotton-Lords, to look at paragraph four

in the above extract from the French paper. You see, there, that the French Government knows very well what is passing in Spanish America. A little more about it than that Bishop knew, (Harrowby's brother, I believe,) who was prating at Lord Roden's miracle-performing Bible Society. That Bishop said that South America was "*white for the harvest*." For the harvest of selling calicoes, doubtless. But the reverend father in God was deceived. Not quite so *white* as he thought for: not so completely surrendered to the venders of calicoes. This counter-revolution in Peru and Chili, will, I think, be followed by a counter-revolution complete in Mexico, and in the country which the infamous loan-jobbing crew call Colombia. Another pretty mess of BONDS will take place then. A pretty many hundreds of greedy wretches were justly ruined by their dealings in SPANISH BONDS. These unprincipled vagabonds looked upon themselves as proprietors of the convents in Spain and of the farms attached to those convents. They looked upon the Spanish farmers and labourers as having their labour sold to them. Insolent vagabonds! They thought that money got by stock-jobbing and

by all sorts of roguery; the greedy miscreants thought that this money had purchased them a right of possession in the land and labour of Spain. They thought the Spanish people were as much their slaves as are the poor little creatures who swallow the cotton-fuz at Manchester. And the miscreant dealers in Chilian and Peruvian BONDS have the audacity to believe that the mines of those countries are theirs, and that the people are their slaves. The French army by entering Spain ruined the bond-holding vagabonds, and freed Spain and her people: aye, say JEREMY QUIZZ what he will, the French army *freed* Spain. Had not that army marched into Spain, the villanous loan-jobbing Government would have reduced the people to the last extreme of misery and poverty: it might have reduced them to be half-naked and half-starved: it might have reduced them to such a horrible state, as for the people of whole parishes to receive the extreme unction as a preparation for death from starvation. Fortunately the people of Spain were set free. The accursed monster of funding had just covered them with his slaver, and was about to take them down his throat. The French

army came and delivered them. Yes, I say, *delivered them*. Any thing is deliverance from a band of men, who had mortgaged the labour of the child in the cradle to the Jews and Jobbers in London.

A similar deliverance seems to have taken place in Peru and Chili. Those fine countries too were sold to the Jews and Jobbers. The infamous wretches; the audacious, the insolent ruffians, pretend to traffic in the land and labour of Chili and Peru. *Of whom* did they purchase that land and that labour? What miscreants sold them Peru and Chili, and gave them bonds in payment? I trust that every ruffian of them will be hanged. What! mortgage the land and the labour of a country; make the people slaves to a race the most infamous that God ever created; and pretend that this is liberty! What! begin a system, which necessarily produces nakedness and starvation amongst the great body of the people, and have the audacity to call this the cause of freedom!

A few days ago there was a trial in one of the Courts, founded on an article in some newspaper, calculated to put people upon their guard against dealing in these "*foreign securities*," as they are

ridiculously called. Pretty large sums have been paid by greedy wretches to get at the "*securities*" of Chili, Peru, Mexico, and that country which the swindlers have called Colombia. When the Spanish Bonds were at *seventy*, I said they would become not worth a farthing. I now give it as my decided opinion, that a like fate awaits all the bonds of the Spanish Americans. It appears to me unlikely that they should be worth any thing at all this day twelvemonth; but, there being wretches mad enough to believe, that the King of Spain will pay off the bonds given by the Cortes, there may be others mad enough to believe, that he will pay off the bonds of the great legislators of Peru and Chili; and there may be some even mad enough to believe, that he will pay *you* for any calicoes that may remain unpaid for, when his colonies come again into his possession. I have been unable to refrain from laughing upon perceiving the imminent peril that the calicoes were in at *Lima* and *Callao*! It appears that the calico sellers were all in an uproar, but, at last, they got leave to put their calicoes into some British ships of war. A pretty employment for British ships of war! I should like to know upon what

principle it is that I am to be taxed to keep ships of war on float to watch over the safety of your calicoes. However, *smash* they will all go; bonds, scrip, and calicoes; all is rotten, and all must be swept away. A fine figure the Government would cut, if it were to listen to your advice. In short, it *dares not* listen to your advice. It dares not acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies. That acknowledgment must plunge it into war; and the whole System cries aloud in all its acts: "*I dare not encounter a war.*" The French Government sees this clearly enough. That Government, in the article above inserted, tells us plainly that it saw the attempts that we made to terrify it, and tells us, too, that those attempts have not succeeded. It could tell us that neither Mr. Frederick Robinson's boasting, nor the loud and long-continued cheers of his House, has deceived that Government with regard to the true state of this country. That Government knows well the ticklish and tremulous state in which we are. Any one can see that that Government *does not want war*: but, any one can see also that it will not suffer us to take away any part of the dominions of the House of Bourbon without treating us to

war. And, is it not to endeavour to take away part of those dominions, if we declare them to be independent of the House of Bourbon?

This leads me to the proclamation which your Lordships have just issued against me. Your proclamation resembles, a good deal, those of the cotton hero BOLIVAR, who, by-the-by, is by this time in a situation that I should like to see you in. I should like to see you all in long calico robes, led out in procession, not to be trampled under foot, to be sabred or shot, as the women and children were at Manchester; but to be pelted with clods, covered with mud, and otherwise treated like mean and dastardly offenders. I should like to have you taken in your robes to Peru, a nice hot country for the wearing of calicoes in. This will certainly not be your lot; but something pretty nearly as disagreeable may, and I hope, will.

Your proclamation, which I find in a Lancashire newspaper of the second of July, called the Stockport Advertiser, shows pretty clearly, that you are stung to the quick. In the first place you publish what you call my remarks upon your Petition. You put forth an article under this title:

"*Cotton Lords and Lord Cochrane.*" Then follows the article: but, like what you notoriously are, you take care to omit that part of this article, which was of the greatest importance. The article consisted of nine paragraphs, and you take care to omit the fourth. The article was a commentary on the folly and impudence of your Petition. One part of it pointed out the great danger of listening to your advice. This part was intended to show, that, to follow your advice would be likely to lead to war. It was intended to show that it would be dangerous in the extreme to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies; unless we were prepared for war against France. This part of the article, therefore, you, the nobles of the spinning-jenny, have taken care to leave out! For this very reason I shall insert it again. Here it is; and whoever reads it will not be surprised that you left it out. "Kings can play at *tit for tat* as well as other people. To be sure, the Powers of the Continent cannot prevent us from declaring Mexico independent of Spain; but, then, we cannot prevent these Powers from declaring *Hanover* independent of our king; nor can we pre-

vent them from taking *Belgium* away from the Dutch king, to whom it was given for our security. In short, an acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies of Spain might, and very likely would, lead to war! And, have you, Sir James, thought of the consequences of war? A war, too, mind, for a market for '*calicoes*!' Do you not see, Sir JAMMY, that, in case of war, the House of Bourbon might retaliate in the way of acknowledgments of independence! In short, war is certain destruction to the whole system: paper-money, all the bubbles, cotton-lords, fund-lords, seat-lords, the swelling WEN; the whole is blown to the devil by war. And, yet, you would run the risk of all this for the sake of a market for calicoes! It is said, that JONATHAN has acknowledged the independence of some of the colonies. He gets five per cent. deduction from duties by this; and our petitioning fellows want to get the same. But they do not perceive, that Jonathan has no *Hanover* of his own, and no *Belgium* in his neighbourhood; that he has no *Guernseys* and *Jerseys* and *Gibraltars* and *Maltas*; and, above all, that

“he has NO IRELAND! No
 “country in which a considerable
 “part of the people are shut up
 “in their houses from sunset to
 “sunrise, and, if they quit them,
 “are liable to be TRANS-
 “PORTED; and that, too, with-
 “out trial by jury. The impu-
 “dent cotton-lords do not per-
 “ceive this. If Jonathan had
 “these things, he would not ac-
 “knowledge independence for the
 “sake of five per cent.

“But, the cotton-lords do not
 “perceive this. They perceive
 “nothing but their cottons. For
 “these they were for war; for
 “these they were for peace; for
 “these they cried out against re-
 “formers and petitions, and for
 “these they are now calling out
 “for encouragement to what they
 “call rebellion, even at the risk
 “of another war. Pretty fellows,
 “to talk about making foreigners
 “have ‘freedom!’ And the Bo-
 “roughreeve, too! I remember,
 “that it was a Boroughreeve of
 “this same Manchester, who an-
 “nounced to me, that, *if I at-*
 “*tempted to go publicly into that*
 “*town he would INTERFERE.*
 “Horse, foot, and cannon were
 “ready upon that occasion. And
 “now comes the Boroughreeve of
 “this Manchester, this rendezvous
 “of petty despots, to call upon

“the nation to risk a war, in the
 “name of FREEDOM, that they
 “may sell their cottons, well
 “worth the money, Ma’am.”

So much for your impartiality.
 I now come to your proclamation,
 which I shall insert paragraph by
 paragraph, remarking upon each
 as I proceed.

“Such are the remarks upon a
 “Petition to the House of Com-
 “mons from the Chamber of
 “Commerce at Manchester, pray-
 “ing for the recognition of South
 “American independence, made
 “by one who has for years been
 “pressing the subject upon the
 “notice of the public, and who
 “would have endeavoured to per-
 “suade Ministers to recognise it
 “at a time when war would have
 “inevitably followed. But now
 “that reason urges claims free
 “from party, that an enlightened
 “body of men see the certain ad-
 “vantages which would result,
 “this consistent advocate, this
 “well-principled supporter of a
 “cause which he has professed
 “to feel so deep an interest in,
 “turns tail, and like a worthless
 “cur snarls at those who regard
 “him not.”

As to your *not regarding me.*
 We have a striking proof of that
 in this your abusive proclamation.
 This proclamation shows that you

are stung to madness, and you feel not without good reason, for I have placed you before the world, and before your own "free" creatures in particular, in the true light, though not in so broad a light as you will be placed in before I have done with you. But your folly in accusing me of turning tail upon this subject of the Spanish colonies is surprisingly great, even for you. You cannot have *read*: you must have heard something about my urging the Ministers to declare those colonies independent, and can know nothing of the matter. *When*, you stupid creatures, was it that I recommended the Ministers to espouse the cause of the Spanish colonies? It was in 1817. You say that I urged it at a time "*when war would have inevitably followed.*" Ignorant wretches, or wilful liars! It was at a time when we had an army in France, when Spain was in a state of convulsion, and when the United States of America had had no time to recover from the effects of the war. That was the time when I recommended the acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies. At that time the nobles of the spinning-jenny were silent upon the subject. They were busy in petitioning this same House of Commons to place the car-

casses of Englishmen at the absolute disposal of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. It was in that focus of falsehood and cruelty, in that den of hell-hounds; it was thence that came all the schemes for oppressing and scourging the people.

Perfectly consistent am I: I wanted the independence of Spanish America acknowledged at that time; because it would have been such a cut in the face of the boroughmongers, and such a glorious triumph for the reformers. To have issued a proclamation acknowledging the independence of the Spanish colonies; to have proclaimed the rights of man; to have proclaimed the rights of representative government; to have declared that Spaniards had a right to choose their own rulers; to do this, while the numerous dungeons of England were, under the warrants of Sidmouth, tenanted by men who were not informed of their crime, who knew not their accusers, who were never brought to trial, and whose only offence was seeking for such a change as would have given Englishmen a right to vote at elections: to proclaim the right of Spaniards to make entirely new governments for themselves, while Englishmen were treated thus, would have been a glorious occur-

rence indeed. It must have destroyed the power of the borough-mongers. It must have produced good to the people of England at large.

Very different is the case now. In the first place war would naturally be the consequence if we were to declare those colonies independent. When I petitioned for the acknowledgment, we had an army in France; Spain was in a state of complete convulsion; the House of Bourbon had enough to do to take care of itself. That whole House could not have sent out a single corvet to South America. Then it was that I wanted the independence to be acknowledged: and *there is my petition upon record!* The United States of America could not have stirred hand or foot against us; for France, Spain, and Holland, were all under our thumb. That was the time, I say, that I wanted the acknowledgment to be made. You stop till all is changed; till the House of Bourbon has re-organized its army, renovated and even fitted out its fleet; till it has stout squadrons in all the seas; till it is ready to avenge the cowardly insults which it received in 1815; nay, till France has marched an army of a hundred thousand men into Spain, has put down our

friends there, and has garrisoned Cadiz with French troops. You stop, you wise, you sensible, you country-loving, you liberty-loving cotton-fuz Lords; you stop till all this has taken place; and then you come with your petition for Spanish American independence, and you abuse me, call me all sorts of names because I do not join you; because I am not for a war to secure you a market for your calicoes, and to prolong your power of keeping large portions of the people of England in a state the most abject, shut up in a heat of *eighty-four degrees*; to toil away their lives for your benefit. But, you proceed:

"If any other proof were wanting, that the author of such remarks values not the cause of freedom, here it is."

What, my Lords, do you talk about "*the cause of freedom*"! Are you become supporters of that cause? Why, then, it is not the cause of freedom. The devil can be for holiness before you can be for real freedom. Oh, no! And it is not *freedom* that you want given to Spanish America. It is robbery, it is plunder, it is bloodshed; and all for the sake of a market for your calicoes. When I petitioned for the acknowledgment, the insurgents had not at-

tempted to sell their country to, and to make the people the slaves of, the Jews and Jobbers of London. Their "*Bonds*" were not then "*in the market*," that infernal den of roguery. *Freedom*, indeed! *Liberty* to be stripped of their clothes, and to be starved to death by tax-gatherers, with military uniform on their backs and bayonets in their hands! *Liberty* to be exposed to the *extreme unction*! The *liberty* which you would give to the Catholics of Spanish America would *hardly be better* than that which is given to other Catholics. What reason have I to suppose that you intend any thing *better* for the people of Spanish America, who are all Catholics? If you intend any thing *better* for them, you are most unnatural dogs; and, if you do not, ought not a Spanish American, who wishes success to your "*Liberty*" projects, to suffer all the torments that can, even by divine wrath, be inflicted on him in this world and in the world to come? The man who wishes, for no matter what purpose, to see the Mexicans, or the Peruvians, or any body else, reduced to such a state as the people of Ireland are reduced to, must be a *monster*. What must he be, then, if he wish to see them thus reduced for the purpose of *securing a market for your calicoes*? The cause of the insurgents is not now "*the cause of freedom*:" it is the cause of *robbery, plunder, slavery*. Let the people of those countries once be well fastened down by *loans and debts*; let them once see the *bayonet* brought to take their clothes and their food from them, in order that they may be sent away for the use of Jews and Jobbers; let them once see

the hook-nosed and round-eyed race, who, unfortunately for the world, escaped from Pharaoh's midwives; let them once see this accursed race sending the bayonet into their houses and plantations to take away the fruit of their earnings; let the Spanish Americans once suffer themselves to be brought into this state, and they and their children's children will curse the hour that loan-jobbing villains were suffered to set up the cry of liberty and independence. But, as for *you*, the Lords of the spinning-jenny, your audacity surpasses even that of these loan-jobbing "*patriots*." You see the state in which Ireland is, and you say nothing about Ireland, while you cross the equinoctial line, in search of objects of your tenderness. You must think the people of Ireland *free enough*, or your conduct is very inconsistent. However, there are your own poor creatures, who work in your factories, where you keep the heat at *eighty-four degrees*. You can look with an eye perfectly calm on the poor souls that are thus toiling for you. You can see the poor children pining away their lives in these hells upon earth; you can see them actually gaping for breath, swallowing the hot and foul air, and sucking the deadly cotton-fuzz into their lungs; you can, with all the delight of greediness gratified, behold scenes like these in your own country, under your own roofs; aye, and invented and put in practice by yourselves; and, at the very moment when you are thus engaged, you are pouring forth your souls in the cause of Spanish American "*freedom*!" Yes, and abusing me, because I do not think,

that it would be for the good of England, that Spaniards should be enslaved by loan-jobbing, for the purpose of enabling you to add to the numbers of the poor creatures, who are condemned to lead a miserable life, and to die at a premature age, with their lungs choked up with cotton-fuz! *Fire-shovel impudence* has been regarded as the greatest in the world; but, really, yours seems to come very nearly, if not quite up to it. There is one thing, however, with regard to which your taste will be admired by all good judges; and that is your choice of a Member to present your Petition. Sir JAMES, like you, takes a very *wide view* when he is seeking for objects of compassion. He is like one of those fine pointers that ranges with nose *breast-high*, and never *snuggles* about after game that lies under his feet. He has laboured hard and long for the "*amelioration* of the criminal code," and he has, I believe, succeeded in preventing WITCHES from being burnt in future; but while he is doing this, he says not a word about *country girls sent to gaol for three months, for crushing five pheasants' eggs!* So you, while you see the poor creatures in Ireland, naked and starving, and while you hear the miserable little things, in your stifling factories, weazing with the cotton-fuz in their lungs, stretch the wings of your compassion, and cry aloud for *freedom* to those who live on the other side of the globe!

"Unrivalled in the talent which
"can incite the feelings of the im-
"thinking; unrivalled in artful
"appeals to the mob of mankind,
"who act from the impulse of the

"moment; unrivalled in high-
"sounding declamation which pas-
"sion dictates, but into which
"sound reason never enters; this
"man is unrivalled in impu-
"dence, in *want of principle*, and
"in the *want of every truly*
"*British feeling.*"

Yes, my Lords, I confess it; wholly in want of that "*principle*," and of that "*truly British feeling*," which would lead me to press the Government *to go to war* to get a market for cottons, spun in your factories of *eighty-four* degrees of heat. Your "*sound reason*" is admirable, to be sure. You will, however, find that my "*declamation*" will prevail, and that there will be no war for a market for rotten cottons. You will find that the Government, which, mind, *you praise*, will follow *my advice*, and *not yours*. This will surprise you; but this is what you will see. There will be no acknowledgment of the loan-jobbing THINGS, the young THINGS, the *young ones* of the old THING of all. And all the blood-hounds, who think that they have a mortgage on the mines of gold and silver, will find that they are upon a mine filled with *powder*.

"With him self-interest is the
"ruling passion—for this he would
"betray his own brother: *noble-*
"*ness* of spirit and consistency
"never found in him an owner,
"nor did he ever advocate a cause
"longer than he saw it afforded a
"chance of the *greatest profit*.
"Who was the most noisy for
"reform; who called for petitions
"the most unceasingly; and when
"a *petition comes* which no ex-
"citement of his brought forward,
"and from men whose names
"would go farther than his ten
"thousand times repeated, mark

"his conduct. Impudent var-
"let!"

No, no nobleness of the spinning-jenny: not a grain of that nobleness which belongs to your Lordships. To be sure you must naturally have a contempt for men who seek *profit*; you scorn all profit, generous souls! if we are to judge by your *tenderness* for the little creatures that swallow the cotton-fuz. "Curse all profit," say you: it is pure tenderness; mere compassion; humanity, (Manchester humanity!); it is philanthropy; it is the milk of human kindness that makes us raise the heat in our factories to *eighty-four degrees*! Indeed! why do you wish to have the poor little creatures so hot? Agreed, since you swear so hard; since you curse all *profit*; since you call God to witness that it is for the sake of humanity that you have raised the heat to eighty-four degrees. Granted that you are as disinterested with regard to the use of this heat, as you are with regard to the independence of the Spanish colonies. Grant it. But, why make the places so *very hot*? Our summer-heat is only seventy-five degrees; and yet you shut these poor little cotton-fuz creatures up in eighty-four degrees of heat. Pray, my Lords, reduce your heat to fifty or sixty degrees; reduce your hours of working to eight in a day for these poor little creatures; show us the petitions that you presented on the subject of the Manchester woundings and killings of the sixteenth of August; show us petitions of yours on the subject of the Oldham Inquest, or on the subject of the Grand-Jury findings in the years 1819 and 1820; or, hold your babbling

tongues with regard to South America. The Morning Chronicle of to-day, in lamenting the fall in the price of the funds, observes, that it arises from the Spanish colonists having incurred the displeasure of tyrants, "because they have ventured to *shake off their chains* and resume the rights of manland." Now, in the first place, there is no shaking off of chains in the case. This is a figurative expression; and by chains every man of sense understands *oppression* to be meant. And what is oppression? What is *tyranny*? Put both the names together, and what do they amount to? I am not asking for their grammatical sense. I am asking you what the *things* amount to. Why, in the end, they destroy people; they actually kill people. But what is the way in which they produce the killing? Why, this is the way they work: they take away the money of the rich: they take away their houses, lands, and all sorts of property. They take away the earnings of the labourer and make him poor. They make him work like a horse to get a quarter of a belly full of victuals. They go on making him poorer and poorer, till they put him into gravel-pits with haybands twisted round his legs instead of stockings. They put a ragged sack over his shoulders in place of a coat. They strip him of his kettles and beer-barrels, and make him drink water. They strip even the women half-naked, and bring whole parishes to the verge of death from starvation. They compel kind and tender parents to drive their children to live in heat of eighty-four degrees and to swallow cotton-fuz: they compel these parents

thus to act, in order to avoid more immediate death from starvation. Now, these are "*chains*," Mr. Morning Chronicle; and did you ever bear of chains like these being in use in the Spanish colonies? What do you mean by the people having broken their chains, then? I push you to the point: tell me *what chains*. But, if the loan-jobbing villains were to keep possession of the governments of those countries, there would soon be real chains enough: there would soon be *death* from starvation; a thing that the Spanish colonies never yet saw.

I am coming presently to your attack upon the landlords; but, I cannot refrain from noticing, as connected with your recommendation relative to South America, a pretty good answer to you given in the Morning Chronicle of to-day. The Editor is observing upon the measure of sending Hanoverian troops to Portugal; and he concludes his observations in the following manner:

"As the determination to send these troops must have been taken in an English Cabinet, and as they must in reality be maintained by this country, because Portugal is without the means of paying them, we must regard this as altogether an English measure. Now we protest against this commencement of a system of interference with the affairs of foreign countries. We gave the Ministers credit for principle when they declared against such interference when the Peninsula was invaded, and we regret to find that these professions were insincere, by their seizing the very first opportunity of flying in the

face of their declarations. — "What have we to do with the internal affairs of Portugal any more than with those of Spain, or with those of South America? What is it to us that Don MIGUEL and the QUEEN have the ascendancy, or the KING? If the Portuguese cannot agree about a Government, why should we side with either party? Are we about to recommence the old policy of conquering kingdoms, in order to trade with them?—to add *another hundred millions* to our National Debt, for the sake of selling a hundred thousand *pounds worth of broad cloths or cottons in the Tagus*, in order to be forced to drink bad wines at a high price, while we might have good wines at a low price?—It would actually seem as if Ministers envied the mad triumph of the French in France, and wished, by an act of equal madness, to keep them in countenance."

This is a very decided slap in the face for you, and by no means a trifling slap for the Chronicle himself, who has been clammering as loudly as you have for the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies. If the Ministers ought not to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal, why ought they to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico, or Venezuela, or New Grenada, nicknamed Colombia? For, it is to interfere in the internal concerns of a country to proclaim subjects independent of their sovereign. Mind that, Mr. Chronicle. If the King of Prussia were to declare the people of Hanover independent of George the Fourth, and to send an ambassador to

some president or some persons exercising temporary power there, would not this be to interfere in the internal concerns of Hanover? If the King of France were to declare Ireland independent of England, would you say that that was not interfering in the internal concerns of Ireland and England too? If an insurrection had taken place the other day in Suffolk, in consequence of the pheasant-egg measure; and if the King of France had sent an ambassador into Suffolk, would you not call that interfering in the internal concerns of this country?

If it be true that Hanoverians are going to Portugal, it is certainly an interference in the internal affairs of Portugal. The truth I should suppose to be this: That the French Government said to ours, if you do not interfere in Portugal, and on the side of monarchy, too, *we will interfere*. This would doubtless be quite sufficient. To put Lisbon and Cadiz both into the hands of the French would have been a little too much; though I have not the smallest doubt but this will be the case in the long run; unless we have that very reform in Parliament which seat-lords and cotton-lords so much dread.

I now come to your attack upon the landlords. Halloo, polecats! Set on upon them, in the devil's name. Bite the jolterheads and cover them with your filth. Serve them as the American skunks do their hunters. Make them swallow your cotton-fuz. They deserve it all; aye, even the last; and that is the worst thing that I know of in this world. The ground of this attack upon the landlords; or, rather, the present

pretext for it, is the new rate of duties recently enacted in America. This is called the new *tariff*. It augments the duties on goods imported into America. It, therefore, will cause less of your goods to go to that country; and, in time, it will cut you off from that market altogether. This is an evil that even BOLTON FLETCHER and Parson HAY would not know how to tackle; nor would Houlton of Houlton, nor Entwizzle of Entwizzle, nor Traffard of Traffard, even with the Manchester yeomanry at their backs; nor would Lord Stanley and the Lancashire grand jury; nor the coroner of Oldham; nay, this is a devil that even the great Sidmouth himself would be unable to overcome. Curse the Congress you will and do; but what care they for your curses? Then, as to setting up a howl about *jacobin* execrating the *radicals*; not a cent would that rub out of the American tariff. Ten thousand spies spread over the country, though the greatest villains that ever breathed (one set of villains excepted), would not be able to rub half a cent out of the American tariff. If, indeed, you could get the Congress before a Lancashire band, you might do something more than *dispute the soundness of their policy*. Something more than that you might then do; but the Congress laughs at you; the old cry of *jacobin* and *radical* can do you no good; and yet, you must have somebody to pitch on upon. The landlords are, therefore, your game. I shall now insert this part of your proclamation. I shall insert also, at the end of this letter, the whole of this famous American tariff, in order that the

public may see what it is that has made you so uneasy. For my part, it is not enough for me to witness your uneasiness: I like to see the cause of it; just as sportsmen, when they hear of the fox being killed, always like to hear where he was found, and what happened during the chase. Now, for this part of your proclamation.

"In the commercial world the new *Tariff of the American Legislature*, is matter of the very first importance to this country. For some time past the purchases of American merchants have been suspended in expectation of this new enactment; and when at length it has arrived, its construction is such as not to give additional stimulus to *English industry*. The articles in the new tariff which most immediately concern this neighbourhood, are cotton cloth and cotton twist. On cotton cloth, the duty now imposed is 25 per cent., not to be less than 3¼d. per square yard on the coarsest cloth; whilst on cotton twist the duty imposed is not to be less than 7½d. per lb. On all other articles the additional duty is not less *exorbitant*; but it is not against our articles alone that the new tariff is directed, nor against articles the production of this country exclusively. The American Legislature seems to have gone upon the principle that their country is able to supply all its own wants, and to attempt to force it without reliance upon other countries. The demand for grain and flour throughout England and Europe indeed, is no longer as it was, and with the decreasing call for agricultural production,

"the greater is the necessity for manufacturing industry;—and however we may dispute the soundness of the principles which have induced the American Government to lay duties upon manufactured goods, there can be no doubt that *this is the reason* which has induced them to attempt to maintain their own manufactures by prohibiting foreign competition. That America, by laying additional duties upon the importation of foreign manufactured goods, hopes to encourage manufactures in its own country, there can be no doubt; but in spite of all exorbitant duties, in spite of all prohibitory imposts, this country will maintain its superiority in manufactures; and the higher the duties, the greater stimulus will be offered to attempt to evade them altogether, and to defeat by illicit introduction the intention of the law. Till the *corn laws*, which prevent the Americans sending that return to this country which the circumstances of their country make the most natural, are repealed, we cannot see with what justice we can complain of any rate, however high, which the Americans may impose upon our manufactures, and if any circumstance more than another called for the exertions of the commercial part of the country to procure the repeal of laws which we have so often designated *impolitic*, the present is the one. By refusing to take the corn of America we force them at once upon establishing manufactures; we offer a bonus to the artisan of the country, whilst we lay a tax upon our own mechanics and

"compel them to pay an additional price for corn, the very support of life. But we are happy to think, and we have good grounds for stating, that our Ministry wish and wait only for petitions from the body of the people to modify and alter the corn laws, which, as at present constituted, are a burden upon the manufacturing and commercial interest, without giving a protection to the landed and farming interest of the country. We do not know how far it might be politic, we leave it to better judges than ourselves, but we think that were Government, in return for the benefits which the American Government is so anxious to confer upon our commerce, in the first instance to do away with the corn laws, and then lay a duty upon all American cotton, a very short time would elapse, ere all restraints on the part of America would be done away with, and British commerce left to find that level, which in spite of all restraint, it will and must attain."

The commercial "world" will, I believe, find it rather difficult to persuade the landlords, "to modify and alter the corn laws;" much less to "do away" with those laws. But, halloo, pole-cats! halloo, skunks! cover the jolterheads with filth. Upon no subject, except that of calicoes, have you sense more than what is necessary for a dray-horse; and that you should be in utter darkness in a case like this is inevitable.

I will, therefore, here, address myself to the Public; and I ask that public what is now become of all the pretty doctrine about the

mutual interests, about the inseparable interests of manufactures and agriculture? I trust we shall hear no more of that soft nonsense. If, indeed, the manufactures of a country be almost solely for the use of the country itself, certainly the prosperity of manufactures and agriculture would be inseparable. But, in this country, there is a great body of men who have drawn together great masses of money; who have also drawn together great numbers of people. This body is employed in making goods to be sent out of the country. This body uses English water and English fire. But, it gets its cotton from abroad, and it sends the produce of the machines and the labour of the hands abroad. If it gets its food from abroad, must not that be worse for the English landowner, than if it were not permitted to get its food from abroad?

Now, mind, I do not say that it ought not to be permitted to get its food from abroad; but, I say, and what man in his senses does not say, that, in whatever degree this cotton body is supplied with food from abroad, it must and will dispense with food from our own lands. And, though the jolterheads are jolterheads; though they do hawl out national faith, do the Cotton-Lords believe, that they can persuade these jolterheads, that wheat, brought in from Holland, at twenty-eight shillings a quarter, would not take from them every farthing of their rents? Here am I, a Cotton-Lord, and have (God forgive me!) a thousand poor creatures, with their throats full of cotton-fuz, toiling for me. I pinch them (and the devil will pinch me for it) as hard as I can. I give them only just food enough

to keep them alive; but some food they must have, or else they will die. Some little matter of oatmeal they must have, or their souls will quit their bodies. Now, if the oats be dear, I must give my poor souls more of my money for them to buy oats with; or else, as I said before, they will die. Therefore, I naturally wish to get oats cheaper than I can get them in England, or else my calicoes will be so dear, that I cannot sell them so cheap as they can be made in America, unless I choose to lose money by them, and that is wholly out of the question. And, if I get my oats from abroad, must not that lower the price of oats in England?

However, it is notorious, that, when corn has been dear the manufacturers have been suffering. In 1812, the land was particularly prosperous, and the manufacturers were all up in arms. In 1815, the land was dreadfully depressed, and the manufacturers laughing with delight. In 1817, the land had revived, and the manufacturers were treated to a suspension of the laws. In 1819, the land was yielding good profit; and the memorable 16th of August brought on the still more memorable Six-Acts. From that time, until about a twelvemonth ago, *Peel's Bill* was pressing the landowners and farmers out of existence. The *Small Note Bill* was resorted to before their total extinction arrived. The *Small Note Bill* came to counteract *Peel's Bill*. The landlords and farmers got a respite. The filthy paper got about again, instead of that gold and silver which the nation had been promised. The Jolterheads began to chuckle; the Seat-Lords began to grin; but the Cotton-Lords began to whine. That whine is now be-

coming a cry; and here the landlords are threatened with a full and general howl the moment the next Session of Parliament begins! I would fain, then, see the two-legged animal who is quadruped enough still to contend, that the interests of the landlords and those of the cotton-lords are inseparable. They are directly opposed to each other; and, opposed to each other they must be as long as this Debt shall last.

As the time approaches, I shall be ready to die with impatience to see the petitions, that the "commercial world" will present to the "omnipotent" House, for the purpose of "enlightening the agricultural mind;" to make use of a phrase of Lord Milton. It will be very curious to observe how the manufacturing mind will work upon the agricultural mind. These two minds will now come into direct contact with each other. It will be the business of the cotton mind to convince the landlords, that bringing in foreign corn will not make their English corn sell cheaper; or, failing in this, to convince them, that, to use a phrase of the *Morning Chronicle*, wheat at four shillings a bushel, will, "IN THE LONG RUN," be better for the landlords, than wheat at eight shillings a bushel. A very long run I believe, Mr. *Chronicle*! In short it is a question of rents, or no rents. With the present debt and taxes, and with wheat at four shillings a bushel, there can be no rents; so that, when the cotton mind comes forward to get a repeal of the Corn-Bill, it comes, in fact, to pray that there shall no longer be rents in England. The Cotton-Lords, and indeed all the lords of the loom and the

anvil, are bestirring themselves, and collecting all their forces for a desperate assault upon the jobberheads, who cry aloud for national faith. I wish them success. I will not absolutely join them; but I wish them success; because that success would destroy the whole system, root and branch. The Corn Bill, the Small Note Bill, the laying out of public money in Ireland, the lending of money occasionally to manufacturers and merchants, the Bank advancing money upon big estates: all these shifts and tricks just keeps the thing *agging*; but, come a war, or repeal the Corn Bill; or take any efficient measure, and you will soon see what is to become of the system. Every thing seems to be strained to its utmost; and when that is the case something must soon give way.

Why should this American tariff suggest measures affecting the whole of the land of England? Has America the power to do that which will shake all property in England? Because she passes an Act relative to calicoes, are the cotton-spinners to tell the noblemen that they shall no longer have rents? And, again, is the whole country to be called upon to pay for a war, in order that vile jobbers may deal in scrip? and in order that Manchester goods may be sold in Mexico and Peru? After all, mind, it is the accursed funding system and the debt that cause the embarrassment. These render the selling of great quantities of cottons necessary; but these render also a Corn Bill necessary. They render the monstrous revenue necessary; and, while this is the case, embarrassment in trade, uncertainty in the possession of real

property, and want and misery amongst the labouring classes must prevail.

Wm. COBBETT.

The following is a correct copy of the Act of Congress which has so terrified the Cotton-Lords.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An Act to amend the several Acts laying Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On sail duck, osnaburghs, burlaps, and tielenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and, after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of

which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next, ensuing.

Third, On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth, On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats,

braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth, On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem;

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound;

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry on ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton, of 2240 lbs.

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack-thread, and seines, five cents per pound;

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard;

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight;

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll-iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof;

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;

On all other fire-arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron for wood, called wood screws, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles, for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound;

On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;

On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel;

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair;

On laced boots or booties, one dollar and fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On castor oil, forty cents per gallon;

On ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon;

On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound;
 On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;
 On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;
 On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound;
 On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;
 On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound;
 On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;
 On Epsom salts, four cents per pound;
 On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;
 On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound;
 On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;
 On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;
 On ginger, two cents per pound;
 On chocolate, four cents per pound;
 On currants and figs, three cents per pound;
 On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;
 On all other raisins, three cents per pound;
 On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.
 On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per gross;
 On demijohns, twenty-five cents each;
 On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per gross; on the same, above

four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when not bound, thirteen cents per pound;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copper-plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the

commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted in the United States: *But*, whenever any such silks shall be intended to be so coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom-house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom-house; and after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom-house mark. And

whenever any such goods, being thus coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom-house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples;—and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any packages as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefit of, schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

In my next, I shall, in the course of an article upon the subject, observe upon what the Editor of the Morning Chronicle has said with regard to the contents of my two Letters to Sir Francis Burdett. If I had had so large a sheet at my command as that gentleman has at his command, I would have inserted the whole of those two Letters. However, let me hope that he does not mean to stop with what he has said. Let me hope that I shall see something more of an answer before I return to the subject. Two things, however, we have from him: the first is, that he gives up the remedy of Sir Francis; and the other is, that he has no remedy of his own; except, indeed, we look upon him as serious, when he seems to wish for a prohibition of inoculating for the

small-pox; for an encouragement of civil war; and for the Irish (like the Scotch, as he says) being addicted to the having of bastards rather than legitimate children! Good God, whither would *jeelo-sofee* lead us at last, if we were cruel and graceless enough to follow her! Not content, I dare say, with dressing us in kelts, it would bring us completely back to a state of nature.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 26th June.

Per Quarter.

Wheat	161	10
Rye	41	10
Barley	32	90
Oats	27	2
Beans	38	2
Peas	39	11

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 26th June.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average	s.	d.
Wheat.. 6,519 for 28,752	1	1		66	7	
Barley... 353	6	17	1	34	11	
Oats... 7,576	10	838	5	28	7	
Rye... 20	40	0	0	40	0	
Beans... 1,473	2	854	5	38	9	
Peas... 413	807	8	2	39	1	

Friday, July 2.—There has been a tolerable good arrival of most kinds of Grain this week. Prime samples of new Wheat have been taken off pretty freely at Monday's quotations, but damp parcels continue heavy. Barley is still scarce and looks upwards. Beans sell heavily. Peas fully obtain the terms of Monday. Oats of good quality command ready sale, but other sorts have gone off heavily at Monday's prices.

Monday, July 5.—Last week there was a good arrival of all sorts of Grain except Barley and Peas. This morning there are tolerable fresh quantities of Wheat and Beans from Essex, Kent, and

Suffolk, and a few vessels from the North with Oats. Of all other Grain, the arrivals are small. There are a great many parcels of damp Wheat left over from last week, which, with the fresh supply of today, occasions a good show of samples; and as our Millers confine their attention to dry qualities, they took off all that were superfine at the same rates as on this day se'nnight; but other descriptions could not be sold though offered on lower terms.

Barley fully supports the quotations of this day se'nnight. In consequence of the favourable appearance of the crop of Beans, this article is very dull, and 2s. per qr. lower than this day se'nnight. Boiling Peas are unaltered. Grey Peas are also without variation. Oats have met a very slow sale today, and the prices of this day se'nnight are hardly supported. The Flour trade continues excessively dull, except for fresh made parcels.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	75
white, ditto, ditto	44	76
red, English, ditto	52	76
white, ditto, ditto	52	74
Rye Grass per qr.	25	44
Turnip, new, white, per bush.	10	12
red & green ditto	10	16
yellow Swedes ditto	9	11
Mustard, white ditto	7	10
brown ditto	8	13
Canaway per bwt	40	44
Coriander ditto	8	10
Sainfoin per qr.	30	38
Trefoil ditto	18	25
Ribgrass ditto	28	40
Canary, common per qr.	38	46
fine ditto	48	56
Tares per bush.	3	5
Hempseed per qr.	32	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign ditto	30	42
fine English ditto	44	50
for sowing ditto	44	50
Repessed, 24l. to 26l. per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s.		
Linseed Oil Cake 9l. 9s. to 10l. per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5l. per ton		
Rape Cake, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton.		

Monday, July 5.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1534 firkins of Butter, and 2320 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 5469 casks of Butter.

City, 7th July, 1824.

BACON.

The trade is exceedingly dull; and the under-selling of some parties has very much embarrassed those holders whose stocks cost them the highest prices. The Irish manufacturers are going on making up for this market; but few here can be found bold enough to import under present circumstances. Landed, 55s. to 56s.

BUTTER.

Dutch, 74s. to 76s. The trade seem afraid to begin to make engagements for new Irish.

CHEESE.

Prices continue about the same as last week: the trade is dull.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 5.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

Beef	3	8 to 4	6
Mutton	3	10	4 8
Veal	4	0	5 0
Pork	4	0	5 0
Lamb	4	10	3 6
Beasts	2,020	Sheep	20,320
Calves	320	Pigs	180

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

Beef	2	8 to 3	8
Mutton	3	2	4 2
Veal	3	0	5 0
Pork	3	0	5 0
Lamb	3	4	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

Beef	13	0 to 4	0
Mutton	3	4	4 2
Veal	3	4	5 0
Pork	3	4	5 0
Lamb	4	0	6 0

HAY and STRAW per Load.

POTATOES

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From June 28 to July 3, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	...	...	...	886	...	...
Alemouth	134	...	...	500	...	...
Aldbro'	513	40	...	...	37	...
Arundel .....	...	40	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick .....	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bridport .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boston	44	...	...	3589	...	...
Clay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	504	...	824	90	120	1230
Harwich	889	...	810	35	252	1060
Leigh	1102	...	...	18	50	...
Maldon	991	...	45	...	386	635
Gainsbro'	80	...	...	...	...	...
Grimsby .....	...	...	...	150	...	...
Hastings .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hull .....	...	...	...	1632	...	45
Inverness	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ipswich	68	13	1678	...	20	515
Kent	1070	30	340	235	193	1375
Louth .....	...	...	...	360	...	...
Lynn	290	...	1226	1004	...	522
Montrose .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newhaven .....	...	...	...	...	...	50
Portsmouth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye	20	...	...	...	...	50
Spalding .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southwold	150	15	...	...	50	...
Wells .....	...	15	...	180	...	151
Weymouth .....	...	...	50	...	...	...
Wobeach .....	...	...	...	1490	...	...
Woodbridge	403	...	150	195	53	137
Yarmouth	160	...	1854	...	...	3064
Cork .....	...	...	...	1225	...	...
Dungarvon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youghall .....	...	...	...	715	...	...
Foreign .....	...	...	...	240	...	...
Total	6428	153	6977	12544	1161	8844

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, 20; Pease, 402; Tares, —; Linseed, 35; Rapeseed, —;

Brank, 26; Mustard, —; Hemp, 47; and Seeds, 75 quarters.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Cwt.

Ware..... 14 0 to 16 0

Middlings..... 9 0 — 10 0

Chats 3 0 — 6 0

BOROUGH.—per Cwt.

Ware..... 15 0 to 18 0

Middlings..... 10 0 — 12 0

Chats..... 4 0 — 6 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 120s.

Straw... 40s. to 50s.

Clover... 90s. to 126s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 90s. to 120s.

Straw. 42s. to 50s.

Clover.. 100 to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Peas.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	49	67	0	36	38	0	26	30	0	40	43	0	0	0	0
Banbury	52	62	0	34	38	0	25	28	6	38	42	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	58	68	0	32	37	0	25	29	0	40	47	0	0	0	0
Bridport	52	60	0	26	32	0	18	24	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford	50	68	0	34	38	0	24	32	0	30	36	0	36	40	0
Derby	62	68	0	36	42	0	27	32	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Devizes	36	72	0	30	33	0	28	32	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	50	74	0	26	32	0	27	30	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Exeter	68	80	0	32	36	0	22	25	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford	52	70	0	36	40	0	25	34	0	42	48	0	40	42	0
Henley	54	78	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	46	0	36	44	0
Horncastle	58	62	0	24	30	0	18	26	0	36	48	0	0	0	0
Hungerford	46	66	0	26	32	0	18	31	0	38	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes	52	62	0	0	0	0	25	28	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn	48	60	0	28	33	0	21	26	0	38	39	0	0	0	0
Newbury	44	75	0	29	36	0	25	30	0	40	44	0	38	44	0
Newcastle	48	70	0	28	31	0	26	32	0	37	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton	40	63	0	33	35	0	24	27	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	62	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	51	72	0	27	34	0	20	30	0	34	43	0	33	42	0
Stamford	52	63	0	33	36	0	24	31	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Swansea	63	0	0	36	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	59	0	0	39	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	50	77	0	35	37	0	27	33	0	42	45	0	40	43	0
Warminster	44	66	0	25	36	0	27	32	0	46	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith	26	36	0	26	30	0	22	27	6	0	0	0	21	23	0
Haddington	23	35	6	24	31	0	22	26	6	20	24	0	21	25	6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, June 29.—Although the importations of Grain were very moderate the past week, yet in the present languid state of trade they have exceeded the consumption for that period; during the interval of which but little business was done. At this day's market there was a great scarcity of buyers, and the weather continuing favourable for the approaching harvest, sales of each article of the trade were very limited. Oats experienced a further decline in value of 1d. per 45lbs.; and Barley 2d. per 60lbs.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.			
English	9	0	to	10	6	English	3	10	—	4	1	English	50	0	—	51	0
Scotch	9	0	—	10	6	Scotch	3	10	—	4	1	Irish per					
Welsh	9	0	—	10	6	Welsh	3	10	—	4	1	280lbs.	46	0	—	49	0
Irish	8	3	—	9	0	Irish	3	6	—	3	10	OATMEAL, 240lbs.					
Foreign	0	0	—	0	0	BEANS, per qr.						English	33	0	—	36	0
BARLEY, per 60lbs.					English	43	0	—	47	0	Scotch	32	0	—	36	0	
English	4	10	—	5	4	Scotch	42	0	—	44	0	Irish	28	0	—	32	0
Scotch	4	10	—	5	4	Irish	42	0	—	44	0	INDIAN CORN, per					
Welsh	4	10	—	5	4	Dutch	42	0	—	44	0	quar.	36	0	—	40	0
Irish	4	9	—	5	0	PEASE, per qr.						RAPE SEED, per					
MALT.					Boiling	40	0	—	46	0	last £22.						
Per 9 gal.	8	0	—	8	9	Grey	32	0	—	36	0						

Imported into Liverpool from the 22d to the 27th June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,422; Barley, 454; Oats, 10,334; Malt, 548; Beans, 754; and Peas, 209 quarters. Flour, 562 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 400 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,734 barrels.

Norwich, July 3.—There appeared no inclination among the merchants to purchase Grain at more than the following prices:—Best Wheat, 60s.; Barley, 33s.; and Oats, 29s. per quarter.

Bristol, July 3.—Very little business is doing here in Corn, &c., and those sales that are effected may be quoted as follow:—Best Wheat, from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, July 1.—The Flour trade is heavy. Beans and Oats are less inquired for, and are worth rather less money. There is but little doing in Malt. Grinding Barley is more inquired for. There is plenty of Wheat at market, and a disposition to purchase only for immediate uses. We have had weather for the Hay-harvest.—Wheat about 8s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 30s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 52s. to 55s.; Second ditto, 47s. to 48s. per sack.

Ipswich, July 3.—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with all kinds of Grain excepting Wheat, and of that much shorter than of late. Wheat sold about 1s. or 2s. lower than last week, but Barley, on the contrary, was 1s. per quarter dearer, and scarcely a sample appeared. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 63s.; Barley, 35s.; Beans, 37s.; Peas, 34s.; and Oats, 27s. to 28s. per qr.

Boston, June 30.—This day's market has been but thinly supplied with samples. Wheat, of which there was but few good samples offered, is full 1s. lower. Oats, of which there were only few chosen, scarcely obtained last week's prices. Beans very few offered for sale. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 60s.; Oats, 22s. to 26s.; and Beans 38s. to 42s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 2.—The supply of Wheat this week is pretty considerable; there was a thin attendance of buyers at market, and only the very best samples supported last week's prices; the Flour trade

continuing very dull, millers only purchased for their immediate wants. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling sell on full as good terms as this day se'night. Dry Beans meet a limited sale as last noted, for other descriptions there are scarcely any buyers. No alteration in Malt or Rapeseed.—Wheat, new and old, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 50s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoo Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealimg Oats, 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, July 3.—Our market for Grain continues the same as it has been for two or three weeks past. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 72s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 26, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	64	6	31	6	28	9
Essex	63	3	31	9	28	8
Kent	62	7	31	9	26	11
Sussex	59	5	32	0	26	11
Suffolk	59	1	32	6	27	1
Cambridgeshire	56	0	0	0	23	6
Norfolk	59	4	31	2	24	2
Lincolnshire	61	2	31	2	24	4
Yorkshire	63	10	31	2	25	11
Durham	69	2	0	0	33	10
Northumberland	61	9	38	9	30	0
Cumberland	63	3	42	11	35	8
Westmoreland	63	9	42	0	33	7
Lancashire	67	6	0	0	32	7
Cheshire	64	3	0	0	28	5
Gloucestershire	62	0	32	5	26	4
Somersetshire	63	6	34	6	26	8
Monmouthshire	63	7	35	8	26	10
Devonshire	68	0	32	1	24	4
Cornwall	62	3	37	9	26	9
Dorsetshire	60	5	29	2	26	0
Hampshire	58	9	31	0	24	0
North Wales	71	5	47	3	26	11
South Wales	59	10	39	4	22	4

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 26.

Wheat, 32,777 qrs. | Barley, 3,966 qrs. | Beans, 2,435 qrs.
Rye, 162 qrs. | Oats, 22,433 qrs. | Peas, 1,652 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Cattle Meadow, July 3.—The Cattle Market was liberally supplied to-day in consequence of the high prices obtained last week, and which were again this day fully maintained, prime Beef fetching

7s. 6d. and Mutton, 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. Lambs were in abundance, and fetched extraordinary high prices, 16s. to 22s. per head.

Horncastle, July 3.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, July 1.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, July 3.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 10d. to 11d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 40s. to 41s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 9d. to 7s.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone.—WOOL, Long Hog, 17s. to 18s.; Hog and Ewe, 15s. to 16s.; and Ewe, 12s. to 13s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, July 5.—The accounts from Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, generally state the bines do not look so well; the weak and backward bines are turning yellow, and most done growing. Without the weather is more genial, we may fairly calculate that our accounts will be worse. Duty 120,000l. to 125,000l.

Maidstone, July 1.—the Hop Plantations all round this neighbourhood seem to continue in much the same state: those that were lucky last season to get Hops have generally the best bine this, which keeps growing and looks well; the backward, and weak bines, of which there is a considerable quantity, still hang, and according to appearances will never get up their poles. Opinion here against the Duty.

Worcester, June 26.—Little business is doing in our market. In many places the plants are weak, but they continue growing; there are few flies, but the lice have rather increased.

Retford, June 30.—The present fine weather has considerably improved the Hop plantations in the North Clays; even during the late cold rain, they grew much faster than could have been supposed; but since the present delightful season set in, they have improved beyond the most sanguine expectation; still, however, the scarcity of bine, and the number of dead hills, preclude the possibility of a full crop, in the best of plantations.

COAL MARKET, July 2.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
18 Newcastle..	16½	31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.
9 Sunderland	9	33s. 0d.—43s. 6d.